

THE TRIAL AT RENNES.
CONSIDERING THE DOSSIER.DREYFUS HEARS HOSTILE CRIES FROM
THE MOB—FANATICISM IN BRIT.
TANY—PROMISED REVELA-
TIONS.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]
Rennes, Aug. 8.—For the first time since his return to France from Devil's Island Dreyfus was today in full contact with the public. As he was returning between four pandemics of about two thousand shouted "A Peau!" "A Peau!" Dreyfus stopped, glanced with amazement and returned his walk to the prison erect and with dignified, cadenced step.

The population of this part of Brittany is thoroughly priest ridden, and the only newspaper they read is the "Petit Journal," teeming with Ernest Juet's fanatical diatribes against Dreyfus. They are as ignorant of the facts as if they lived in Kamtschatka, and to-day, on a cycling excursion with Clairin the painter, the Mayor of a thrifty village near Rennes declared: "They may say what they like, but Dreyfus ought to be shot."

This expresses the popular feeling of Brittany, and is interesting as indicating what fanatical passions may be let loose by the judgment of the present court martial.

C. I. B.

DREYFUS'S COUNSEL SATISFIED.

A CONFERENCE AT THE HOUSE OF THE
PRISONER'S WIFE—MRS. CRAW-
FORD'S COMMENTS.

Rennes, Aug. 8.—Mrs. Emily Crawford writes as follows:
Maitre Demange, the principal counsel for Captain Dreyfus, expresses himself as well satisfied with yesterday's proceedings. Colonel Jouaust had to play the part of a severe judge, but if his voice was rude and his manner commanding toward the prisoner, his eye was kind, and there were no attacks to press home the points raised by the indictment.

M. Chanoine, the custodian of the famous secret dossier, said it would take four days to examine it, as the examination would be behind closed doors, and most of the witnesses have gone to the seashore—General de Boisdeffre to Dinard and General Dionne to Param. General Mercier remains here, the guest of General Saint-Germain, who tells his friends to be prepared for sensational evidence that must crush Dreyfus and many others with him.

DRAMATIC SCENES EXPECTED.

M. Cavaignac talked at Le Mans on his way here. He said he expected two coups de theatre. We now hear that one will be an avowal by General Billot that he said on his soul and conscience Dreyfus was a traitor because he was misled. The other will be Mercier driven to bay. The latter will issue from this trial ruined if Dreyfus is acquitted. I hear he intends to throw a searchlight on the secret councils of the Dupuy Government, of which he was a member in 1894, and to show what diplomatic wires were pulled between the arrest of Dreyfus and his embarkation for Cayenne. Mercier refuses to be interviewed. He looks bowed down from care.

General Billot, on the other hand, seems to have taken out a new lease of life. He also is extremely reticent, as indeed are all the witnesses of note.

M. Jaures only arrived last night. He claims to know much that is in the secret dossier. An intercepted correspondence between two military attaches, who were mixed up in the affair, is said by Jaures to be a shame to human nature. These two officers were under feminine names, and in a strain that might not have shocked the young courtiers of Nero or the ribald crowd that gathered around Lot's house in the doomed city. Possibly, nay, probably, the attaches in question never wrote these scented anacreontic billets, for such they are. Lemerrier Picard was equal to the task of forging them, and he possibly did forge them for a pecuniary consideration. Hence, perhaps, the mystery in which his suicide is shrouded.

A CONFERENCE OF DREYFUS'S FRIENDS.

The counsel for Dreyfus met to-day at his wife's residence the heads of the Dreyfusiste party, and consulted on the present aspect of the affair. They went there after they had examined the documents of the secret dossier in the judges' room. They do not see any possibility of repeating the judgment of 1894.

Dreyfus was greatly fatigued after yesterday's ordeal. He asked anxiously to-day what the press and public thought, and was led to think that opinion is generally favorable. This is true. The representatives of Nationalist journals here who judge harshly in print, express admiration for the unflinching constancy he has displayed.

Leading personages here for the trial have much to say about the late General Annenkoff and Baron Fredericks in connection with Dreyfus, but General Mercier and M. Hanotaux (former Minister of Foreign Affairs) refuse to speak on the subject. M. Hanotaux looks dejected. It will be curious to see whether he and Mercier contradict each other.

There seems danger that all the evidence relating to foreign diplomats will be given with closed doors. The public trial will be resumed on Saturday.

THE PRISONER'S FEELINGS.

Dreyfus, a member of his family tells me, has not yet got over his Rip Van Winkle feeling. He was lost, as he put it. He remarked to his wife that he was astonished to find himself yesterday watched by the whole world or its proxies, though he showed no sign of astonishment. He was thrown in a heap by the searching and, as he thought, unfriendly examination by the president of the court martial. He had expected more formal proceedings.

MM. Demange and Labori did not prepare him for a hostile tribunal and a scrutinizing public. He felt as if X rays were being cast on him all the time he was under public gaze. It was as if the inmost thoughts of his heart were being peered into. He imagined the proceedings would be only formal, and that perhaps he might leave the extemporized courthouse to walk to his wife's temporary home.

His counsel were quite right not to discourage him beforehand, as his strength is low and he is condemned to a diet of milk and eggs, which does not enable him rapidly to recover his renal strength. Ague has caused lesion of the renal organs, and a full diet just now could not fail to bring on Bright's disease.

He was at first greatly depressed to learn that he would be confronted with a crowd of hostile witnesses, and that the trial might last a fortnight or three weeks, or even longer. Then, stealing himself, he cried: "You must prove yourself a man, Dreyfus! You must struggle for your honor and not give in until you have cleared it once and forever. But what have you done, Dreyfus, to make people thus stand by? Were you born under a malignant star? If so,

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TRANSVAAL CRISIS RENEWED

PROPOSAL FOR JOINT INQUIRY REJECT-
ED BY THE VOLKSRaad—PREP-
ARATIONS FOR WAR.

Cape Town, Aug. 8.—A dispatch from Pretoria, capital of the South African Republic, says the Volksraad has declined to agree to the suggestion of Joseph Chamberlain, British Secretary of State for the Colonies, that the effect which the Transvaal franchise reforms will have on the Outlanders should be inquired into by a joint commission.

Pretoria, Aug. 8.—The reply to Mr. Chamberlain's proposal of a joint commission of inquiry has not yet been forwarded, and the Transvaal Government is still deliberating.

Various rumors are current regarding the result of the secret sessions of the Volksraad, but no official announcement has been made.

London, Aug. 9.—"The Daily Mail" publishes the following dispatch from Johannesburg:

"By a special article added to the Grundwet (the Constitution of the Transvaal), the President is authorized, in the event of war, rebellion, or other emergency, to proclaim martial law and to compel every inhabitant of the republic to bear arms in its defence.

"The Pretoria forts are being strengthened and Roer agents are buying up all the available draught oxen in Bechuanaaland."

All the dispatches from the South African correspondents of the London morning newspapers take it for granted that the secret session of the Volksraad, called last evening (Tuesday), will confirm the rejection of Mr. Chamberlain's proposal, but leave the way open to continue negotiations.

They also dwell upon the serious situation thus arising, and upon the consternation of the Outlanders over the addition to the Grundwet compelling them to fight for the Transvaal, which seems to indicate that the Transvaal Government is expecting hostilities.

"The Times" correspondent at Pretoria says: "A gloomy view is taken here of the whole situation. The general impression in Roer circles is that Mr. Chamberlain is forcing on a war, and that, consequently, it would be futile to make advances."

NO WAR, SAYS MR. CHOATE.

THE AMBASSADOR ON SIR WILFRID'S RE-
MARKS—LORD STRATHCONA'S VIEW.

London, Aug. 8.—Joseph H. Choate, the United States Ambassador to Great Britain, was interviewed to-day by a representative of The Associated Press in regard to the recent "war or arbitration" speech delivered by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Premier. He said:

"There will be no war. It is safe to say that no amount of politics or politicians in either country could occasion war in this connection."

The Ambassador, continuing, said that the Canadian Parliament was on the eve of dissolution, and the leaders of both parties had to speak. Mr. Choate seemed to think that the latter circumstance explained Sir Wilfrid Laurier's position, and he was inclined to attach small importance to the Premier's remarks.

Mr. Choate added that the negotiations were making progress, "but," he explained, "they are always slow, and I can say nothing at present as to their status."

Mr. Choate will leave London to-morrow for a "three weeks' tour in Scotland."

Regarding Mr. Choate's statement, the Canadian High Commissioner, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, said to a representative of The Associated Press:

"Sir Wilfrid Laurier's remark was merely a figure of speech, and not a political dodge, as intimated by Mr. Choate. Sir Wilfrid Laurier could not be so stupid as to think, nor did he in any way mean to challenge the United States. No sensible man could regard war as possible, but Canada is simply taking a leaf out of the United States book in demanding now what the United States demanded in the Venezuela case. Canada is now a nation, though closely allied to Great Britain. As such she must protect her rights. We merely ask for an equitable settlement through arbitration, following the United States precedent. We believe Mr. Choate is absolutely unauthorized. The negotiations are progressing, and I believe a satisfactory settlement of the Alaska question will be achieved."

THE FITZPATRICK INTERVIEW.

PREMIER LAURIER MAKES A STATEMENT IN THE
CANADIAN HOUSE.

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 8.—Mr. Davin, in the House of Commons to-day, once more brought the Fitzpatrick interview to the attention of the Premier. In reply Sir Wilfrid Laurier said there was an interview in a Washington newspaper which attributed to him words of a certain character, but he did not propose to notice them. The interview was not published by him, and Mr. Fitzpatrick put words in his mouth for which he was not responsible. If he wished to say anything to be published he would say it himself in his own way and not through another. So far he had received no invitation from the Chicago authorities to the demonstration, but he would be there if one was coming, and when it did come he would certainly treat it with the courtesy that was due it, not because of the nature of the subject, but because of the relations between us and our neighbors."

WANT CANADIAN FRICION REMOVED.

STATEMENT ON THE BOUNDARY QUESTION BY
THE PREMIER OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Halifax, N. S., Aug. 8 (Special).—A statement on the Alaska boundary question was made this evening by the Hon. George H. Murray, Premier of Nova Scotia, who has just returned from the British Isles. Premier Murray went to London three months ago to float a new provincial loan in the form of inscribed debt for the consolidation of certain bonded indebtedness of this province. The amount of the loan was \$300,000. It was subscribed for twice over, and on a loan of \$3 per cent. inscribed stock realized in London a fraction less than \$3. In reply to the question, "How do the British people view Canada's attitude on the Alaska boundary difficulty?" Mr. Murray said:

"All I think I can properly say is that the British people seem to be particularly anxious to have all matters of possible friction between Canada and the United States amicably settled. It might occur to some that there is a little too much anxiety in that direction, but after all, no person can fail to see the vast importance of having such matters settled. I need scarcely say that the people on the other side of the water are not able to arbitrate fairly the matter."

FAMINE CAUSES REVOLT IN RUSSIA.

TROOPS KILLING REBELLIOUS PEASANTS IN
BESSARABIA.

Vienna, Aug. 8.—The "Neue Freie Presse" to-day says the possession of portions of Bessarabia (a government of Russia, bounded on the south by the Danube and the Black Sea) have revolted, being driven desperate by famine. Troops, it is added, have been sent there, and several encounters have taken place. A score of peasants have already been killed, and many have been wounded.

ANOTHER GIFT BY MR. CARNEGIE.

TEN THOUSAND POUNDS FOR A PUBLIC LIBRARY
AT KEIGHLEY, YORKSHIRE.

London, Aug. 8.—Andrew Carnegie has given \$10,000 to found a public library at Keighley, Yorkshire. Mr. Carnegie telegraphs to The Associated Press from Skibo Castle, saying:

"I have no intention to perform the duties of Justice of the Peace or of the Deputy Lieutenantship. I understand these offices are usually held by the owner of the Skibo estates. In my case they are only honorary, being an American citizen."

REPORT ON LYNCHINGS.

ITALIAN SECRETARY TAKES SERIOUS
VIEW OF TALLULAH AFFAIR.

LAST THREE MURDERS SAID TO HAVE
BEEN COMMITTED IN COLD BLOOD—
COPY OF FINDING SENT TO
STATE DEPARTMENT.

Washington, Aug. 8.—The State Department has received from the Italian authorities a copy of the complete report made by the Marquis Romano, Secretary of the Italian Embassy here, after his personal investigation of the recent lynching of five Italians at Tallulah, La.

The report presents the affair in a serious light. As a whole, the Italian authorities view the matter of the lynching as one of unusual atrocity and without the mitigating circumstances which had been urged in previous affairs of this kind.

In describing the first affray which led to the lynching, Marquis Romano's report states that Dr. Hodges was the first to draw his weapon, and that not until he had fired one shot and was about to fire the second one at Charles Difata, who was at that time prostrate on the ground, did the brother, Joseph Difata, fire his shot from the store near by. This last shot, it is pointed out, was in defence of the fallen brother, and was not a wanton attack upon Dr. Hodges. The circumstances leading up to the affray are described in detail. According to this account, Charles Difata was alone when Dr. Hodges passed. There is no effort made in the report to obscure the fact that Charles Difata made the first offensive overture, but it is contended that this was not accompanied by the use of firearms or even a movement to draw them. It is said, however, that Charles Difata upbraided Dr. Hodges in an offensive way for having killed an animal, and accompanied this by a blow of the fist. Then, it is stated, Dr. Hodges shot at Difata. Whether or not the shot took effect it was not possible for the Italian authorities to learn, as the bodies of the men after being lynched were discarded and disposed of. But at all events it is stated that Charles Difata was on the ground following the shot from Dr. Hodges's weapon.

At this point Joseph Difata made his appearance, and, seeing his brother down and a second shot about to be fired, shot at Dr. Hodges.

Then followed the lynching of the two Italians Joseph Difata and Charles Difata. The mob took them before they had been arrested.

Up to this point, according to the Italian report, only three Italians had figured in the affair. The report goes on to state that throughout the occurrence the three other Italians—Frank Difata, Joseph Feducio and John Ceramie—were in another street and did not know what was occurring.

It is stated that they did not take part in the attack on Dr. Hodges, and that they did not even know of it until some time after, when the local officers came to arrest them. This arrest was accomplished, and the three Italians were actually placed in jail. The report then brings out that the mob, having already lynched Charles and Joseph Difata, turned its attention to the three Italians under arrest. Two of these men, Joseph Feducio and Frank Difata, were first taken from the officers and lynched. Subsequently, and some little time afterward, John Ceramie was returned, and John Ceramie and the mob returned. In this circumstance the report brings out that the mob made three distinct movements against the Italians, and that there was sufficient time for the blood to cool and for the anger of the mob to abate after they had lynched the first two men. Particular importance is laid upon this feature, for, while it is said there may have been some summatenuating circumstances, those immediately concerning the affray with Dr. Hodges, yet the time elapsing before the second and third lynchings is regarded as an element of particular atrocity.

The full report has been forwarded to the Italian Foreign Office and a copy of it placed in the hands of the State Department.

THE SITUATION IN NEW-ORLEANS.

CONFLICT OF EVIDENCE IN REGARD TO NATU-
RALIZATION.

New-Orleans, Aug. 8.—Marquis Camille de Romano took considerable evidence in Vicksburg as to the citizenship of the five men, and according to his evidence they were all loyal subjects of King Humbert. When he visited Governor Foster, however, and found in the Executive Mansion the court documents from the case of the three men, he was told that the three men were naturalized citizens of the United States, and that the Marquis was bound to believe that.

He was sure about his evidence gathered in Vicksburg. The report of the special envoy and that of Governor Foster clash in no other way. It was apparently decided that the case was one for the Washington authorities representing the two Governments to consider, and that, therefore, the case of the three men was transferred from New-Orleans to Washington.

ASTOR CANNOT BE A PEER.

KNIGHTHOOD OR A BARONETRY THE MOST HE
CAN GET, SAYS LABOUCHERE.

London, Aug. 8.—Henry Labouchere says in "Truth": "The rumor that William Waldorf Astor will soon be raised to the peerage assumes what is impossible. A law passed during the reign of William III deprives the Crown of the power of conferring the rank of peer upon naturalized aliens. It was enacted because the King was converting too many Dutch republicans into British peers."

"A baronet or a knight Mr. Astor could be, and, if he is ready to pay, there is no doubt that he will find no difficulty in negotiating the matter."

GOLD STANDARD FOR INDIA.

IT WILL BE ESTABLISHED WHETHER OR NOT
IT RAISES.

London, Aug. 8.—In the House of Commons to-day the Secretary of State for India, Lord George Hamilton, in introducing the Indian Budget, said that, after careful consideration, the Government had deliberately concluded that a gold standard was required in the interests of India, and that they would not be deterred from pursuing this policy by all the means in their power merely because the next phase in the advancement was coincident with abnormal or temporary failure of the rain.

"If," continued the Secretary, "we could establish a great bank like the banks of England and France, it would be a fruitful ally in establishing a gold standard."

Continuing, Lord George Hamilton said he hoped the new currency would be associated with a series of financial surpluses in India available for the reduction of taxes and industrial development, which would combine to give India the highest value of its association with the cheapest, largest and most fruitfully market in the world.

The surplus, he said, in conclusion, this year will be \$1,000,000,000.

Sir Alfred Hickman, Conservative member for Wolverhampton, drew attention to the practice of the Indian authorities of purchasing railway material in the United States. He said that if the Indian Government wanted something cheaply done which could not be obtained in England such a course was, in a sense, justified, as the Government could not be blamed for getting the thing wherever it was to be found. But in most cases this extreme hurry could be avoided by a little foresight.

As far as the price was concerned, Sir Alfred Hickman contended that it must not be assumed, because the price was lower that the article was cheaper. Experience had shown, he asserted, that while the American engine was cheaper, the English engine lasted better, and in the long run was therefore really cheaper.

W. C. WHITNEY RETURNS.

WENT ABROAD FOR HIS HEALTH,
WHICH IS MUCH BETTER.

HAS NOT DECIDED ABOUT RACING IN EN-
GLAND, BUT BOUGHT SOME HORSES
THERE—WILL NOT TALK OF POLITICS.

William C. Whitney came back from Europe yesterday. His return was as unexpected, so far as the general public is concerned, as was his departure in June. He landed from the North German Lloyd steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse in Hoboken in the afternoon, and went at once to the Waldorf-Astoria, where he talked a little for publication in the evening.

For the reason that his quiet leave-taking had aroused a multitude of rumors as to the reasons for his trip, Mr. Whitney was first asked what it was that took him abroad. He replied that he went solely for his health, and that the vacation had done him a deal of good.

"When a man almost breaks down every time a friend says a kind word to him," added Mr. Whitney, "it is time he dropped work for a while and steeled his nerves by some healthful recreation. And I did nothing in England but eat, drink and be merry." Mr. Whitney certainly looks in the best of health.

When he was reminded that according to one Wall Street report he had gone to England for the purpose of raising a large amount of capital to be applied in the consolidation of the Metropolitan, the Third Avenue, the Manhattan Elevated, the Brooklyn Rapid Transit and the Long Island Railway systems, Mr. Whitney laughed and said he had enough railroads already.

"I did not go into the city of London once," he added. "I went abroad not for business, only for pleasure, and I had a good time."

Being asked if there was any truth in the report that besides recuperating his health he took the voyage for the purpose of having some quiet, undisturbed and unnoticed conferences with Richard Croker upon the political outlook and the coming campaign, Mr. Whitney protested that he had no such idea.

"I saw Mr. Croker once at Newmarket for two or three minutes," he said, "and that was the only time I met him while I was away. I had no time to say more than 'How do you do?' to him."

BOUGHT HORSES IN ENGLAND.

The mention of Newmarket led easily to the subject of horses, and Mr. Whitney was asked if he intended to race in England next year as well as in America. He did not give a direct answer to this question, as he had done to others, but said: "I don't know, but I shall race in England next year. I like horseracing, however, and bought a few fine animals while I was there. Englishmen are beginning to comprehend that American horses, on the whole, are quite as good as or even better than English horses. For instance this season Sensation's act is second on the list of earnings on the English turf, being only headed by the get of that wonderful British stallion Orme."

Turning from horseracing to politics, Mr. Whitney was next asked for his estimate of the prospects of the Democratic party in the coming Presidential campaign. If he expected a hard fought one, and whether he thought trusts, silver or any other financial issue would play an important part in it. But Mr. Whitney positively declined to express any opinion on politics. "I am giving my time wholly to the various business enterprises in which I am interested," he said, "and am not bothering myself with politics. In fact, I have no idea what the Democrats should do in the coming campaign."

An effort was then made to draw Mr. Whitney out on the subject of the recent street railway strike, but he said: "I know nothing of it, beyond the fact that there was one. The management of the Metropolitan Street Railway is exclusively in the hands of Mr. Vreeland. He is very successful in the management of labor."

FRIENDLINESS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Reverting again to his trip, which was evidently a more grateful subject to him, Mr. Whitney said: "I did not go to a single formal dinner, nor make a single formal call, but I saw enough and heard enough to prove to me conclusively that the feeling between the United States and Great Britain is becoming more and more friendly."

I heard no discussion of our policy in the Philippines, but the people of England understand that we are entering upon a new stage of our National life when we undertake to govern colonies separated from the motherland. No nation has been very successful at it, except England, and we have her sympathy and respect. This is evidenced by the charming way in which Ambassador Chamberlain and his speeches are received wherever he goes."

"I was glad to learn that Elihu Root had been chosen for our new Secretary of War, and I am exceedingly hopeful that he will inaugurate a colonial policy, which will be satisfactory to all concerned. No better man for the task than Root could have been found."

DELCASSE'S MISSION FAILS.

RUSSIAN COLONIAL POLICY NOT IN LINE
WITH THE FRENCH.

London, Aug. 9.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of "The Daily Mail," telegraphing with reference to the mission of M. Thophile Delcasse, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, who is now in the Russian capital, says:

"I learn from a good source that M. Delcasse, in his conferences with the Russian Foreign Minister, has failed in his endeavor to strengthen the Franco-Russian alliance by placing Russia's colonial policy on a basis of absolute solidarity with that of France."

"Count Muraviev approved and even urged a Franco-German rapprochement. Nothing was secured by the visit to Paris during which M. Delcasse will not stop in Berlin on his way home."

SPAIN IN NEED OF FOOD.

WHEAT CROP SHORT AND SUGAR DE-
MANDED.

Washington, Aug. 8.—In a communication to the Secretary of State, Austrian Consul Mertens, who is temporarily in charge of the American consulate at Valencia, Spain, reports a shortage of the wheat crop for the year, making it necessary to import large quantities of the cereal. Notwithstanding the fact, there has been so far a noticeable falling off of the importations from the United States. Of 36,000 tons received in the month of May only 5,000 tons were shipped from the United States. He says that one trial parcel of 1,000 tons was brought all the way from Australia and a considerable quantity came from British India. Mr. Mertens also reports a strong demand for outside sugar, the home factories being unable to meet the requirements of the market. He expresses the opinion that "in spite of the strong protection through an excessive customs tariff against foreign imports, Spain will be obliged to import sugar for some time yet."

He adds that notwithstanding the excessive duty, foreign refined sugar can "almost compete with the Spanish home product."

THE VENEZUELAN BOUNDARY.

MALLET-PREVOST CONTINUES TO PRESENT THE
SOUTH AMERICAN CASE.

Paris, Aug. 8.—M. Mallet-Prevost to to-day's sitting of the Venezuelan Boundary Tribunal continued his presentation of the Venezuelan case, and devoted the day to showing that the Dutch never claimed territory which Great Britain now says they owned.

CENTRAL AND FITCHBURG.

VANDERBILT LINE'S OFFER FOR THE
NEW-ENGLAND ROAD.

OFFICIALS OF THE LATTER SAY THE CEN-
TRAL MUST NAME HIGHER FIGURES.

Boston, Aug. 8.—The executive officials of the Fitchburg Railroad would not say anything to-day as to the attitude of the road toward the New-York Central. One of the directors, however, admitted that the New-York Central some time ago made an offer for the control of the property on the basis of a 4 per cent guarantee on the preferred stock. The opinion was expressed that as the Fitchburg at present is in better condition, both financially and physically, than ever before, the New-York Central will have to offer a higher figure.

A special dispatch yesterday from Fitchburg, Mass., quoted Dr. W. Seward Webb, president of the Wagner Palace Car Company, as saying in regard to the prospective leasing of the Fitchburg road by the New-York Central: "We have made the Fitchburg people an offer, and it remains with them to say what they will do about it." The report that the Central would before long gain control of the Fitchburg by lease has been current for months. The Fitchburg runs north of the Boston and Albany, which the Central leased a few weeks ago, and for part of the distance parallels that road. Although its terminals in Boston are not quite as desirable as are the Boston and Albany's, still the road is in good physical condition and has easy grades and a good terminal in Troy, and it would probably be especially valuable to the Central as a freight road.

The Fitchburg, it will be remembered, is the "Hoosier Tunnel Route." With the lease of the Boston and Albany and the Fitchburg, it would need only the possession of the Vermont Central to give the New-York Central practically full control of the railroad field in the upper part of New-England. The lower part is still dominated by the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford, but it is generally believed that one of the results of the recent agreement between the New-York Central and the Pennsylvania will be such an arrangement between the latter and the New-Haven road as will at least make an end to anything like determined and costly competition between the New-Haven and the Vanderbilt lines to the northward of it in New-England.

CYCLONE IN THE WEST INDIES.

PROPERTY DESTROYED AND COMMUNICA-
TION INTERRUPTED.

Fort de France, Island of Martinique, Aug. 8.—A cyclone at 11 o'clock yesterday morning struck La Pointe à Pitre, Island of Guadeloupe. The disturbance lasted until nearly 1:30 p. m. A number of houses had their roofs blown off and were flooded, and a number were demolished, but no fatalities were recorded. Twenty-three flatboats and fishing boats were sunk in the harbor, in addition to schooners, two small steamboats and another steamer, the Hiron-delle, which were wrecked at other places. The Alcyon, a fourth steam vessel, had her stern damaged. The French cruiser Cecille, which was in the harbor, did not suffer at all. All communication with the interior of the island, where the damage done is considerable, has been interrupted. At Saintes two schooners were sunk and some flatboats were driven into the interior. The plantations suffered considerably.

Kingston, Jamaica, Aug. 8.—Cable communication with the islands eastward of Porto Rico is interrupted, supposedly through the destruction of the land lines by a cyclone.

CRUISER NEW ORLEANS PUTS TO SEA.

Santo Domingo, Aug. 8.—The United States cruiser New Orleans put to sea this morning at 4 o'clock. The barometer then stood at 29.81. As this dispatch is filed the register shows 29.85.

STORM CENTRE NEAR PORTO RICO.

Havana, Aug. 8.—The Weather Bureau here has warned all stations in Cuba, as well as Kingston, Jamaica, that telegraphic communication is cut off east of Cuba. The hurricane centre is apparently approaching Porto Rico and will probably pass north of that island.

ALLIANCE IN THE EAST.

REPORTED ACTION OF CHINA AND JAPAN
CONFIRMED IN ROME.

London, Aug. 9.—The Rome correspondent of "The Daily Mail," says that the Italian Government has received positive confirmation of the report that China and Japan have concluded an alliance.

A dispatch from Peking yesterday morning announced that the Russian Minister to China, M. de Giers, had addressed a note to the Tsungli-Yamen, warning that body that the conclusion of an alliance with Japan would give great offence to Russia, and that the consequences to China would be most serious.

FRENCH FORCE MARCHED IN CHINA.

TO PUNISH NATIVES FOR AN ATTACK ON
A CONSULATE.

Paris, Aug. 8.—"The Politique Coloniale" says: "Owing to the serious Chinese attacks upon the French Consulate at Mong-Tse, Governor General Doumer has massed two thousand European troops in readiness to occupy the town. Twelve hundred men have been landed on account of similar trouble at Kwang-Chau. It is said that General Doumer intends to resign unless the Government acts decisively."

NEW-YORKERS IN YACHTING ACCIDENT.

A PARTY CAPSIZED OFF EAST MORICHES AND
RESCUED BY ANOTHER BOAT.

East Moriches, Long Island, Aug. 8.—The sloop yacht Triton upset off this place to-day, and those on board were thrown into the water. They were rescued by the catboat Minnehaha. The two yachts were sailing in company. Captain Bishop was in command of the Triton and A. B. Lawrence was sailing the Minnehaha. The people on the two boats were New-York and Brooklyn residents who are staying at Quogue for the summer.

When off this place the Triton was struck by a sudden puff of wind, and went over on her beam and then capsized. Besides Captain Bishop, the party consisted of Mr. and Mrs. E. D. N. Brower, of Manhattan; Miss Ellen Marvin, Miss Mary Bogardus and Miss Marion Brower, of Manhattan; and Miss Elizabeth Creevey and William S. Creevey, of Brooklyn.

The Minnehaha was only a short distance away, and went about to the aid of those thrown into the water. All had got to the overturned boat, and were holding on. They were aided into the Minnehaha and brought ashore. The Triton was beached and righted. Those on the Minnehaha besides Mr. Lawrence were Miss Abbie Booram, Miss Fannie Brower, Miss Ruth Dor, Charles Brower, Jr., and John Lawrence, all of Manhattan. None of the persons from the overturned boat suffered any harm.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE.

London, Aug. 8.—On the arrival here to-day of the British steamer Mesaba, Captain Layland, from New-York on July 21, it was reported that on Sunday last a cattleman named Diebits had leaped overboard, after having attempted to murder a captain named Specht. Diebits was drowned.

THIEF TAKERS' MISTAKE.

JOHN DUREYA "CAPTURED" WHILE
SLEEPING IN HIS OWN HOME.

A POSSE OF HEMPSTEAD RESIDENTS AND
POLICE DISTURBS THE SLUMBERS OF
THE COMMISSION MERCHANT WHO
HAD RETURNED UNEXPECTEDLY.

Hempstead, Long Island, Aug. 8.—An armed posse, headed by Chief of Police Robert Van de Water, surrounded the house of John